

The DeLand Web

DELAND, VOLUNTA COUNTY

C. O. CODRINGTON, AND

ER

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FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1917

Horses are now used in St. Augustine's

ment.

The Times-Union is authorized

the statement that a Parker booted

eminent in Florida. Well, dear

hops.

If the papers would devote

space to booming the state

to the Forbes-Stetson case, and didn't

more good would result. But it's a

Times Herald.

The Panama canal treaty, Under-

been ratified by the senate, you can't

canal will probably be

almost as soon as the

Blue Lake to Winnemisset.

Pensacola pilots are

peace, after a long and

war among themselves.

like other people; they

only when some third party

to interfere between them

The state Railroads

in its report to the

to have saved \$90,000.

pers the past year you know anything

question that the

good investment for the

the state.

The ministerial association

take up the matter of

through the mails.

book" (unsigned, un-

false, misleading, ma-

they would do this, and

the persons who are thus

injure the school and the

DeLand, this action of

tion would have the

every honest man in

"The disintegration

ican party," always a

for democratic writers

is again taking place

chances for the success

tional democratic party

brighter than at present

wavering factions can

and nominate a com-

right man for president

they will probably be able

him. The question is: Can

unite on a candidate and

form? We shall see.

"The News believes that

paper controversy over the

trustees, middle is costing

lars to every property owner in

Land, the result of which will

seen next winter. But we do

propose to sit with our hands

and our pen silent while anti-

papers and "attorneys" at

drive from DeLand the later it falls

has made the institutions a terrific

held up DeLand the

years. Out of 2,000 registered

of DeLand, our cohorts of the At-

matter is unqualifiedly ap-

at least 1,700 of them.

that the fight should stop.

into it, of

interest of all who love the

col-

but we will not stop it so

the ambushed enemy fires

outer pickets. Put this in

pipe and smoke it.

Politics are at fever heat.

sonville. J. E. T. Bowden

labor vote behind him, and

Nolan, who is backed by the

that I would pay. I will at once write

you out a check for twice the amount,

and I hope."

"I want no checks."

"Then you shall have the ready cash.

If you took the position of secretary, I

should expect you to report within a

week. Can you do so?"

"I'm right here this minute. Cough

up that two and a half."

"If the position and salary of secretary

are not to your liking, then I

would suggest," began the major, but

he never finished the sentence. The

collector grabbed him and backed him

up against the wall and "chugged"

him three or four times and said:

"Now, by the beard of Joshua's goat,

you produce that money, or I won't

leave a whole bone in your body! Out

with it!"

"I owe you two and a half," said the

major as his right hand went down to

his pocket.

"You do!"

"And—and here it is. That is to

say—"

That was to say that he pulled out

only a dollar, but the collector

"chugged" him again, and a dollar and

a half was added. The bill was re-

ceipted and left on the desk, and as the

man went out he said:

"That's all today, and I hope you'll

enjoy the novel sensation."

But the major didn't. He sat down

and got up, and he walked to and fro

and stood still, but he seemed to be

in the midst of wheels going round. "I

owed two and a half," he mused. "It

was an old debt for an old hat. I have

been ass enough to pay it, and the man

has departed with the money. How

did I come to? What has happened?

What's wrong with me?"

And two other creditors at the door,

who had found it locked, heard the

major pacing to and fro and talking to

himself, and they wondered whether it

would be a case of suicide or one for a

lunatic asylum.

M. QUAD.

No Monkey Ranch There.

"During the last campaign," said

Senator Heitfeld, "I spoke all over Ida-

ho. One day, up in the northern part

of the state, a wheel came off the bug-

gy in which I was riding. I walked

along the road a piece until I came to

a rancher's house. The only person I

could find was a big, shock headed

Swede.

"My friend," I said, "can you tell me

where I can find a monkey wrench?"

"He looked at me blankly for a minute

and then said:

"No; this has been a sheep ranch an-

other than a cattle ranch. I don't

know where that's a monkey ranch!"

—New York World.

How It May Be Done.

"Do you think that it is really possi-

ble to support a family on \$10 a week?"

said the woman with a worried look in

her eye.

"Certainly," answered the business-

like friend. "The experiment may be

made quite remunerative if one only

has the knack of writing magazine ar-

ticles about it." —Washington Star.

It Annoyed Her.

"Yes, the widow is perplexed."

"How is that?"

"She doesn't know whether it means

that her husband was a good man or

she is a vixen."

"I don't understand."

"When he died, the papers said that

he had gone to a happier home." —

Brooklyn Eagle.

Slow Boy.

Ascum—And what profession is your

son to follow?

Pater—I don't know yet, but that's



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PONIES AND COBS.

How the Distinctions Between the Two Are Defined.

A correspondent writes, says the Badminton Magazine, to ask me what a "pony" is—not the pony of the betting ring; he refers to the animal. The dictionaries which he has consulted tell him no more than that "a pony" is "a little horse," and he wants to know where the pony ends and the horse begins. The term is, of course, very loosely used. At Newmarket, where one might expect accurate definitions, the trainers seem to call all sorts of animals ponies. "I will send round your pony at 8 o'clock," is a familiar phrase to me, and in two cases it has always pertained the arrival of an animal of quite 14.2. I have searched for authorities for some time past and only accidentally came upon one the other day. A pony, I find it stated, is strictly applicable to an animal under 13 hands. Above 13 and up to 13.3 the creature should be known as a gallop-way, and over 13.3 it becomes a horse. This, however, is not the modern interpretation, though when the phraseology was altered I do not know. According to the Hurlingham rules of polo, "the height of ponies shall not exceed 14 hands 2 inches," and such an animal, according to my old time authority, would be quite a full sized horse. One cannot, of course, go against the Hurlingham nomenclature, but I should be inclined to say that in general parlance anything under 14 hands is a pony. I am glad my correspondent did not ask for an exact definition of a "cob," for I could do no better than suggest that a thickest pony from about 13.3 to 14.2 would come under the head. The term "cobby," at any rate, has a significance of its own.

The Columbine.

There are some good reasons adduced by those who favor the claims of the columbine as a national flower. The colors of the wild varieties are red, white and blue. The flower is purely American, quite widespread, hardy, graceful, beautiful. The petals are perfect "liberty caps," reversed they are "horns of plenty." Columbine comes from the Latin columba, a dove; the peaceful derivation of the word accords well with our national policy; the name also recalls Columbus, the great navigator and discoverer. The flower also lends itself well to a conventional architectural decoration.

Esau and His Copyright.

Once a month it was the custom of a clergyman in a neighboring town to catechise the Sunday school. Among the questions asked was, "Who was Esau?" Several responded, but none of the answers was satisfactory, and, as the pastor was about to tell them, one little fellow said, "I think I can tell you what he did."

"Well," said the pastor, "tell me what Esau did."

"Esau was the fellow who sold his copyright for a mess of potash." —Philadelphia Ledger.

A Hint For the Future.

"It is a source of great happiness to me, my dear," remarked Mr. Baxter to his life's companion, "that no one can ever with truthfulness point to you as a woman with a past."

"Yes, James," replied Mrs. Baxter, "it should make you happy, and as tomorrow is my birthday it will make me happy to have everybody point to me as a woman with a present." —New York Herald.

"An Ear For Music."

Further attempts to associate his daughter to

like blacked shoes,

ys an indication of a

or.

has stood the

bottles. Does

Enclosed

nowadays

anyone

of

of

of

of

of

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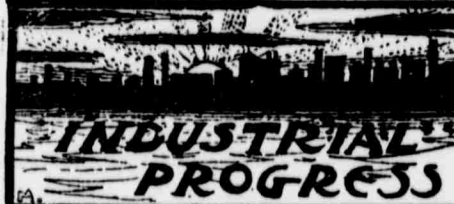
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PAINTING MACHINE IN USE.

Painting by using compressed air to put on the paint instead of a brush is now an old story, but by some recent improvements in methods an invention has recently been made of a machine for house painting by which one man, according to the claims of the inventor, can cover from 20,000 to 25,000 square feet of surface per day, according to the efficiency of the operator, and the work will be equal to hand painting in point of appearance and a good deal more durable.

An average day's work of the man with the brush is 1,000 square feet, or just about one-twentieth of the surface covered by a machine in a corresponding period. The average labor cost of brush work is from 12 to 15 cents per 100 square feet; with this machine not over 1 cent for covering the same surface, says a writer in Mines and Minerals.

The principle of operation is the compressing of air and liquid into a re-



PAINTING MACHINE IN USE.

ceptacle, while the compressed air discharges the liquid through the hose and special nozzle in the form of a fine misty spray. By means of the air pump a pressure of forty pounds may be obtained in the receptacle in two or three minutes, which can be increased to 150 pounds by the continued pumping in of the liquid. After this pressure has been obtained the machine will emit spray automatically for at least ten minutes without further operation. The liquid will permeate every crevice and joint.

Yarn From Wood Pulp.

A new industry has recently been started in Germany which offers considerable prospects and possibilities—i. e., the wood pulp of cellulose tissues made by the Patentspinner Actien-gesellschaft, at Altdamm, near Stettin. The spinning of wood pulp or cellulose is the patented invention of Gustav Turk, manager of the cellulose works at Walsun on the Rhine, and Dr. Carl Kellner of Vienna. If it is taken into consideration that the process itself is considerably cheaper than the usual method of making yarn; that even the shortest animal or vegetable fibers can thereby be easily spun into yarn, and that the price of the best quality of wood pulp is